



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

6. *Lobaria dissecta* (Ach.) Zacuapan, Vera Cruz.
7. *Lobaria corrosa* (Ach.). Common at Zacuapan.
8. *Sticta aurata* Ach. Zacuapan.
9. *Sticta fuliginosa* (Dicks.) S. Gray. Specimens not typical. Esperanza.
10. *Sticta tomentosa* (Sw.) Ach. Zacuapan.
11. *Sticta Weigelii* (Ach.) Wainio. On Mt. Orizaba, near the timber line.
12. *Peltigera scutata* (Dicks.) Leighton. Boca del Monte.
13. *Peltigera polydactyla* (Neck.) Hoffm. Collected by Mr. L. N. Goodding at San Pedro Springs, Chihuahua.
14. *Parmelia enteromorpha* Ach. Collected by Mr. L. N. Goodding at San Pedro Springs, Chihuahua.
15. *Parmelia perlata* (L.) Ach. f. *ciliata* Nyl. Zacuapan.
16. *Parmelia olivaria* (Ach.) Hue. Zacuapan.
17. *Parmelia cetrarioides* Del. Zacuapan.
18. *Ramalina rigida* (Pers.) Ach. On Iztaccihuatl and at Zacuapan.
19. *Theloschistes flavicans* (Sw.) Norm. Esperanza.
20. *Anaptychia hypoleuca* (?) (Muhl.) Wainio. Determination doubtful. Zacuapan.
21. *Anaptychia speciosa* (Wulf.) Wainio. On rocks at an altitude of 10,000 to 11,000 feet, on Iztaccihuatl.
22. *Anaptychia leucomela* (L.) Herre. At an elevation of 6,000 to 7,000 feet at Esperanza and on Iztaccihuatl.
23. *Cora pavonia* E. Fries. Zacuapan.

With the exception of Nos. 13 and 14 the lichens enumerated were found among material sent to Mr. Brandegee by the well known collector of Mexican plants, C. A. Purpus.

The species from Zacuapan were found at an elevation between three and four thousand feet above sea level, and are foliaceous lichens characteristic in general of the dense vegetation found in the well watered valleys of moderate elevation.

WASHINGTON STATE NORMAL, BELLINGHAM, WASH.

---

## RHACOMITRIUM SUDETICUM, A MOSS NEW TO WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

RACHEL L. LOWE

Last winter a collection of mosses was given to our local museum, and I had the pleasure of looking them over for old friends and new. Among the mosses was one that looked like *Hedwigia* and still just enough unlike it to arouse suspicion. Microscopical examination proved it to be *Rhacomitrium Sueticum* (Funck.) B. & S., a species new to Worcester County as far as known.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>For references to the distribution of the moss in various other parts of New England see the following: *Rhodora* 2: 180 (Maine), 4: 241 (Mt. Greylock, Mass.), 14: 48 and 15: 13 (Connecticut); Grout, Cat. Moss, Vermont, p. 16; Dame & Collins, *Flora Middlesex Co., Mass.*, p. 142.

The specimen was not large and was sterile, hence more of it and with fruit if possible, was most desirable. The locality given was "Mt. Wachusett," and as the collection had come to the museum through the death of the owner, there seemed to be nothing else to do save to hunt over the mountain from top to bottom, a rather large task. Several months later, however, I learned that Mr. Morgan, who had collected the specimen in question, in his excursions to the summit of Wachusett always used the Mountain House trail. This simplified matters immensely, so at the first opportunity, which did not come until late this fall, I started up the Mountain House trail with high hopes of success. And I was not to be disappointed. Well up towards the summit the moss was growing on the wet rocks directly in the path. There was a lot of it, and some was in fruit, though it evidently does not fruit freely there. The "path" is really a brook-bed, save in the dry summer season.

Unfortunately, I had forgotten my vasculum, and already had my hands full of *Rhacomitrium aciculare* (L.) Brid., in unusually fine fruit, so I had to make myself most unpopular with my companions by giving each the biggest oak leaf obtainable, surmounted by a cold, dripping mass of the precious moss, something which they failed utterly to appreciate. But that is a small matter. I have the moss, and I know where it grows!

WORCESTER, MASS., Dec. 8, 1919

---

## SPHAGNUM IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA<sup>1</sup>

PAUL C. STANDLEY

In the southern Rockies sphagnum bogs are of rare occurrence; consequently the writer was much interested this past summer in finding them relatively common in the northern Rockies of Montana. No sphagnum bogs were noticed on the east slope of the Park, whose flora is similar to that of the central Rockies, but sphagnum was found in wet meadows above timber line. On the east slope, where the flora shows a closer relationship to that of the Pacific Coast, several bogs of considerable extent were visited. About Johns and Fish lakes, near Lake McDonald, there are belts several yards wide densely covered with sphagnum into which one sinks to the knees. Great masses lie along the edge of the water, many of them floating and consequently unable to bear any considerable weight. The most abundant species is *Sphagnum teres* (Schimp.) Ångstr., a pale green plant with long stems. It fills the wetter portions of the bog, while at Johns Lake the outer, drier parts were filled with a springy carpet of *S. fuscum* (Schimp.) Klinggr., a handsome brownish plant, with short, densely crowded stems. Other species collected here were *S. squarrosum* Crome and *S. subsecundum* Nees. These sphagnum bogs yielded a large number of interesting plants, most of which are found also in the East, such as *Lycopodium selago*, *L. clavatum*, *L. complanatum*, *Scheuchzeria palustris*, *Drosera rotundifolia*, *D. longifolia*, and *Cicuta bulbifera*.

---

<sup>1</sup>Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.